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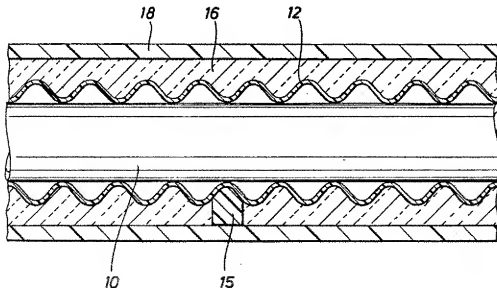
F2P

Selected US specifications from IPC sub-class F16L

(54) Insulated pipe

(57) In a pipeline system which is capable of withstanding a range of extreme temperatures, a pipe section (10) is surrounded by a vapor barrier (12) which has a corrugated surface facing the pipe. The vapor barrier is surrounded by moulded insulation material (16) having an outer vapor barrier (18) thereon. The amplitude of the corrugations changes so as to absorb the stress imposed by extreme temperatures, especially those at which liquefied natural gas is carried.

FIG.1



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FIG. 1

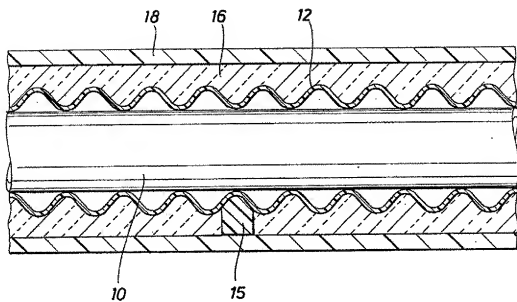
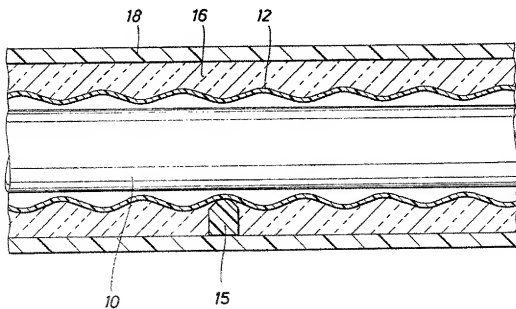


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

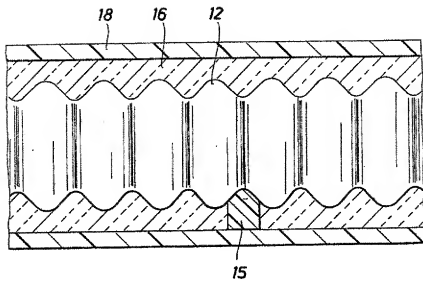
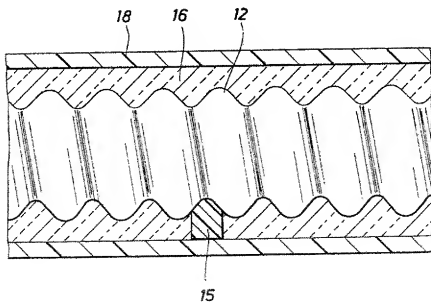


FIG. 4



SPECIFICATION

Improvements in and relating to pipeline systems

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The invention is concerned with improvements in and relating to pipeline systems with insulation surrounding a transport pipe. The invention more particularly though not exclusively relates to pipeline systems designed for use in a submarine environment as a liquefied natural gas carrier.

Pipelines often transport products at temperatures which must be maintained at a constant level in order to prevent loss of product. For example, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is generally transported at approximately -160°C ; evaporation will occur if the temperature of the pipeline increases.

In order to minimize heat loss, and the resulting loss of the product, thermal insulation is a necessary component of pipeline systems in which a substantially constant temperature must be maintained. Polyurethane foam is conventionally used because of its low thermal conductivity.

Thermal insulation must be protected in order to retain its effectiveness. The insulation may be destroyed if it is placed in contact with a transport pipe which is subject to expansion and contraction. As the transport pipe expands and contracts, the insulation material in contact with the pipe may move and tear, exposing the pipe, which may result in greater heat loss. A gap is conventionally left between the pipe and the insulation to allow free pipe movement and prevent contact with the insulation. However, water or gases with comparatively high thermal conductivity can diffuse into the insulation from the gap. The thermal conductivity of the insulation will increase over time as gases or water continue to diffuse. The diffusion process and the resulting degradation of the insulation's effectiveness are called "aging".

Aging occurs more rapidly proportionally with temperature increases. So, it would appear that the aging would not be a concern at the low temperature at which LNG is transported. However, because of thermal stress caused by the low temperature, cracks may form in the insulation in which water vapor or water may enter and freeze, causing mechanical damage.

Gases and water can be kept out of the insulation by using vapor barriers of low permeability to encase the insulation. The vapor barrier also prevents destruction of the insulation resulting from pipe movement.

However, conventional vapor barriers are not effective where a product such as LNG is being transported at extremely low temperatures. The barriers are typically secured by field joints which prevent expansion and contraction. However, the vapor barrier is then

subjected to thermal stress (which is a product of the total thermal contraction resulting from the temperature change and the material's modulus of elasticity). If this stress exceeds the tensile strength of the vapor barrier, failure may occur. The same problems previously discussed may result. If the vapor barrier or insulation is destroyed, detection of damage and repair are expensive and logistically difficult.

There is clearly a need for an insulated pipeline system designed to withstand the thermal stress caused by transport of products at extreme temperatures without an increased loss of product.

According to the invention from one aspect, there is provided a section of a pipeline system, comprising:

—a section of pipe;

—a first vapor barrier surrounding said pipe section having an inner surface facing said pipe section and an outer surface opposite said inner surface, said inner surface having a corrugated construction;

—insulation material having an inner surface and an outer surface, said insulation material being concentric with and spaced from said pipe section, the inner surface of said insulation material encasing and adhering to the outer surface of said vapor barrier; and

—a second vapor barrier which is concentric with and spaced from said pipe section, said vapor barrier encasing and adhering to the outer surface of said insulation material.

According to the invention from another aspect there is provided a method of encasing a section of insulation material for use in a pipeline system, comprising the steps of:

—forming a section of insulation material

that is hollow and cylindrically shaped;

—applying a first vapor barrier having an inner surface opposite said insulation material and an outer surface facing such insulation material, to the interior surface of said insulation material, said vapor barrier being applied so that said inner surface has a corrugated construction; and

—applying a second vapor barrier of the exterior surface of said insulation material.

A third aspect of the invention provides a pipeline system, comprising:

—a plurality of similar pipe sections connected in end-to-end relationship;

—a first vapor barrier surrounding said pipe sections, having an inner surface facing said pipe sections and an outer surface opposite said inner surface, said inner surface having a corrugated construction;

—insulation material having an inner surface and an outer surface, said insulation material being concentric with and spaced apart from said pipe section, the inner surface of said insulation material encasing and adhering to the outer surface of said vapor barrier; and

—a second vapor barrier which is concentric

tric with and spaced from said pipe sections, said vapor barrier encasing and adhering to an outer surface of said insulation material.

- 5 A preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a pipeline system having insulation surrounding an inner pipe. The pipe carries a product, such as LNG, at an extreme temperature compared to ambient temperature. The insulation material is encapsulated by an interior
- 10 vapor barrier and an exterior vapor barrier, preferably made of glass reinforced epoxy resin. The interior barrier, which separates the insulation material from the inner pipe, has two corrugated surfaces. The corrugations act
- 15 like bellows to allow the interior vapor barrier to move without failure enabling it to withstand stresses such as the thermal stress caused by the low temperature of a LNG carrying pipe.
- 20 In a preferred embodiment, the pipeline system includes a first interior vapor barrier having two corrugated surfaces with one surface facing the outer surface of the inner pipe. Insulation material is molded to the outer surface of the first vapor barrier. A second vapor barrier is molded to, and encases, the insulation material which is thereby completely encapsulated.

- 30 The invention will be better understood from the following description given by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:-

Figure 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a pipe section surrounded by an interior vapor barrier having a corrugated inner surface.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the pipe section of Fig. 1 in which the interior vapor barrier is subjected to an extremely cold temperature.

Figure 3 is a view, partly in cross-sectional view and partly in elevational view, of an interior vapor barrier (shown in elevational view), having a bellows-like shape, and an exterior vapor barrier and insulation material (both shown in longitudinal cross-sectional view) surrounding the interior vapor barrier.

Figure 4 is a view, partly in cross-sectional view and partly in elevational view, of an interior vapor barrier (shown in elevational view), having a helical shape, and an exterior vapor barrier and insulation material (both shown in longitudinal cross-sectional view) surrounding the interior vapor barrier.

- 55 The improved pipeline system to be described hereinbelow with reference to the accompanying drawings includes a vapor barrier separating a transport pipe from surrounding insulation material. The vapor barrier minimizes
- 60 heat loss in the transport pipe by preventing the entry of water and gases into the insulation, thus preventing subsequent aging of the insulation. The corrugations allow the vapor barrier to withstand stresses such as the thermal stress imposed by the low temperature of

a LNG pipeline. While the pipeline system will be discussed in a submarine LNG pipeline system application, it is not intended that the use of the pipeline system be limited to submarine LNG pipeline systems. For example, extremely hot substances such as oil having a high temperature may be carried through a pipeline system having a corrugated vapor barrier.

- 70 With reference to Fig. 1, conventional pipe section 10 is surrounded by first vapor barrier 12, preferably made of glass reinforced epoxy resin. In Fig. 1, both the interior and exterior surfaces of vapor barrier 12 are corrugated. Vapor barrier 12 surrounds the outer surface
- 75 of pipe 10. Brace 15 centers pipe 10 and vapor barrier 12. Insulation material 16 is molded in a cylindrical shape to the exterior surface of vapor barrier 12. Second vapor barrier 18, also preferably made of glass reinforced epoxy resin, encases insulation material 16, so that insulation material 16 is completely encapsulated by vapor barriers 12 and 18.

- In contrast to a smooth vapor barrier, corrugated vapor barrier 12 can withstand much larger thermal stress. The amplitude of the corrugation profile will be decreased as vapor barrier 12 is subjected to increased thermal stress. The stress is absorbed by the decrease in amplitude of the corrugated inner surface of vapor barrier 12. Thus, the material will not fail due to the stress resulting from the extremely low LNG temperature. Fig. 2 shows the vapor barrier 12 as it appears during the transport of a product such as LNG at an extremely low temperature.

- Glass reinforced epoxy resin is the preferred material for vapor barriers 12 and 18. Epoxy resin is highly impermeable and has a high tensile strength. In addition, the use of epoxy resin allows encapsulation of the insulation prior to installation in a pipeline system. Epoxy resin can be applied in a liquid state to both surfaces of hollow, cylindrically shaped insulation material by pouring or spraying. The insulation is encased as the epoxy resin hardens. The corrugations can be formed by machining after application, or by use of a mold having a corrugated surface. The encased section of insulation material can then be placed around a pipe section.

- Insulation material 16 is preferably a polyurethane foam produced by a halogenated hydrocarbon such as trichlorofluoromethane as a blowing agent. A halogenated hydrocarbon is chosen because it has a high molecular weight which results in a low gaseous thermal conductivity. In addition, polyurethane foam has a small solid content which contributes to the low thermal conductivity.

- 125 The pipeline system offers numerous advantages over conventional pipeline systems. The corrugations on vapor barrier 12 relieve stresses such as the thermal stress caused by the extremely low temperature of a LNG carry-

ing pipe. Without the corrugations, vapor barriers 12 and 18 would be vulnerable to cracking due to thermal stress, and water and gases would be free to enter the insulation.

5 In the pipeline system, gases and water cannot permeate insulation material 16, which will retain its low thermal conductivity. Thus, insulation material 16 will not have to be replaced as frequently, lessening the cost and risk of destruction of a pipeline system. In a submarine LNG pipeline system, for example, there is no convenient way to replace the insulation without pulling the system out of the water.

15 Pipe 10 tends to expand and contract. As discussed previously, insulation material 16 can be torn if it is not protected. Vapor barrier 12 provides a strong surface against which pipe 10 can move without damaging the insulation.

20 The corrugations in vapor barrier 12 may desirably be formed in any of a variety of shapes. Fig. 3 shows corrugated vapor barrier 12 having a bellows-like configuration. Fig. 4 shows corrugated vapor barrier 12 having a helical shaped corrugation.

Each of these views shows vapor barrier 12 prior to installation in a pipeline system. Further, while the surface of vapor barrier 12 which faces pipe 10 is always corrugated, the surface of vapor barrier 12 which faces insulation material 16 may be smooth or corrugated.

35 CLAIMS

1. A section of a pipeline system, comprising:

—a section of pipe;
—a first vapor barrier surrounding said pipe section having an inner surface facing said pipe section and an outer surface opposite said inner surface, said inner surface having a corrugated construction;

—insulation material having an inner surface and an outer surface, said insulation material being concentric with and spaced from said pipe section, the inner surface of said insulation material encasing and adhering to the outer surface of said vapor barrier; and

—a second vapor barrier which is concentric with and spaced from said pipe section, said vapor barrier encasing and adhering to the outer surface of said insulation material.

2. A pipeline system section according to claim 1, wherein the first vapor barrier and the second vapor barrier are made of glass reinforced epoxy resin.

3. A pipeline system section according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the insulation material is polyurethane foam.

4. A pipeline system section according to any preceding claim, wherein the inner corrugated surface of the first vapor barrier has a generally helical configuration.

5. A pipeline system section according to

any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the inner corrugated surface of the first vapor barrier has a generally bellows-shaped configuration.

6. A pipeline system section according to any preceding claim, wherein the outer surface of the first vapor barrier has a corrugated construction.

7. A pipeline system section according to any preceding claim, wherein said first vapor barrier and said second vapor barrier are fabricated so as to encase insulation material having a hollow cylindrical shape prior to installation.

8. A pipeline system section according to claim 7, wherein said pipe section is surrounded by the encased insulation material prior to installation.

9. A method of encasing a section of insulation material for use in a pipeline system, comprising the steps of:

—forming a section of insulation material that is hollow and cylindrically shaped;
—applying a first vapor barrier an inner surface opposite said insulation material and an outer surface facing such insulation material, to the interior surface of said insulation material, said vapor barrier being applied so that said inner surface has a corrugated construction; and

—applying a second vapor barrier to the exterior surface of said insulation material.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the outer surface of said first vapor barrier is formed with a corrugated construction.

11. A method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said first vapor barrier and said second vapor barrier are made of glass reinforced epoxy resin.

12. A method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said first vapor barrier and said second vapor barrier are applied to said insulation material in a liquid form.

13. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein said encased insulation material is fitted around a pipe section prior to installation in a pipeline system.

14. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 13, wherein the corrugated surface of said first vapor barrier is formed by applying said vapor barrier to said insulation material while surrounding a corrugated mould.

15. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein the insulation material is polyurethane foam.

16. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15, wherein the inner corrugated surface of the first vapor barrier is formed with a generally helical configuration.

17. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15, wherein the inner corrugated surface of the first vapor barrier is formed with a generally bellows-shaped configuration.

18. A pipeline system, comprising:
—a plurality of similar pipe sections con-

nected in end-to-end relationship;

—a first vapor barrier surrounding said pipe sections, having an inner surface facing said pipe sections and an outer surface opposite said inner surface, said inner surface having a corrugated construction;

- 5 —insulation material having an inner surface and an outer surface, said insulation material being concentric with and spaced apart from said pipe section, the inner surface of said insulation material encasing and adhering to the outer surface of said vapor barrier; and
- 10 —a second vapor barrier which is concentric with and spaced from said pipe sections, said vapor barrier encasing and adhering to an outer surface of said insulation material.

- 15 19. A section of a pipeline system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 or Figs. 1, 2 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.

- 20 20. A method of encasing a section of insulation material for use in a pipeline system, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 or Figs. 1, 2 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.

- 25 21. A pipeline system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3 or Figs. 1, 2 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.